

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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No. 8068

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九月二十八日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1883.

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號三月十英

Price \$2 per Month

## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

## BANKS.

## AUCTIONS.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## INTIMATIONS.

### ARRIVALS.

October 1, ELSA, German steamer, 552, W. Kuecher, Hamburg 17th September. General—WIELKE & Co.

October 1, SANTA FILomena, Spanish sch., 448, Ysidro Mendieta, Iloilo 16th September.

Timber—CHINESE.

October 2, ANCHISES, British steamer, 1,304, Lapage, Shanghai and Foochow 30th Sept., General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 2, DANUBE, British steamer, 561, Geo. Anderson, Pakhoi and Hoihow 30th September, General—CHINESE.

October 2, ANTON, German steamer, 326, E. Averhoff, Pakhoi and Hoihow 1st October, Ballast—WILHELM & Co.

October 2, FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brock, Wuh 26th September, Bisc—WILHELM & Co.

October 2, THALES, British steamer, 822, T. G. Peacock, Taiwan 28th September, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st Oct., General—DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

October 2, TURBINE, French frigate, Dupuis, Yokohama 25th September.

October 2, GRANDE, British ship, 1,770, Ellis, Cardiff 25th June, Coals—P. & O. S. N. Co.

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October 2, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, W. B. Sykes, Pakhoi 28th September, Hoihow 30th, and Macao 1st Oct., General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

October 2, PRINNEILLE, British str., 1,196, J. Rows, Shanghai 24th September, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 2, GRANDE, American ship, 1,236, B. Y. Jacobs, Shanghai 27th September, Ballast—CAPTAIN.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

22 OCTOBER.

Bracadele, British str., for Amy.

Helene, German str., for Newchow.

Ingatian, German str., for Saigon.

Heinrich, German ship, for London.

Anchises, British str., for Singapore.

Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.

Amalisa, British str., for Amoy.

Chamion Kauy, Siamese bark, for Canton.

### DEPARTURES.

October 2, MELITA, German str., for Hoihow.

October 2, ANCHISES, British str., for London.

October 2, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

October 2, INGATIAN, German str., for Saigon.

October 2, COINS ARDEN, British str., for Singapore.

October 2, MARQUIS OF LORENZ, British ship, for San Francisco.

October 2, MONOCITY, Am. g.b., for Canton.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anton, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow—4 Chinese.

Per Elsa, str., from Hoihow—4 Europeans, and 28 Chinese.

Per Danube, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow—18 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Swatow—Messrs. Macdonough Louis and Armstrong, and 97 Chinese.

Per Anchises, from Singapore, &c.—Mrs. Macdonough, Mrs. Macleod and Donovan, Miss Hughes, and 28 Chinese.

Per Japan, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Messrs. H. Cave and W. Leith, 266 Chinese and 22 native deck.

Per Greyhound, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—15 Chinese.

Per Plainmeller, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Klein.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Dardus* reports from Pakhoi via Hoihow on the 30th September, and had strong N.E. wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports left Pakhoi on the 25th September, Hoihow on the 30th, and Macao on the 2nd Oct. Experienced fresh monsoon and head wind from the Hoihow San, from thence to Macao, had fresh breeze and fine, strong adverse current.

The British steamer *Thales* reports left Taiwan on the 23rd September, and experienced fresh N.E. wind and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 29th, had moderate Northerly wind and fine weather. Left Swatow on the 1st instant, light wind and fine weather. In Swatow str. Nausicaa and Clara.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on the 16th September, Penang on the 23rd, and Singapore on the 28th. After leaving Singapore experienced fine weather throughout. On 1st Oct., 2nd, 3rd, in lat. 18° 30' N., long. 113° 45' E., spoke the British barque *Dartmouth*, standing to Northward.

### FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

SEPTEMBER—ARRIVALS.

18, Guiding Star, British bark from Shanghai.

21, Glaucous, British str., from Shanghai.

21, Oopack, British str., from Shanghai.

21, Kiang-pu, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

22, Thaumos, British str., from Shanghai.

22, Thaumos, Chinese bark from Amoy.

23, Suez, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Namos, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Oxfordshire, British str., from Hioo.

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19, Hedvig, British bark for Tinten.

20, Nanzing, British str., for Shanghai.

20, Waspous, British str., for Tinten.

23, Waspous, British str., for Colonies.

23, Hugo & Otto, Bark for Tinten.

24, Ulysses, British str., for London.

25, Oopack, British str., for London.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Isaac Reed, ... Cardiff, ... April 28

March ... New York ... April 23

Continental ... Hamburg ... June 4

Arugada ... New York ... June 6

Florence ... New York ... June 8

Mohawk ... New York ... June 11

Nyl Ghan ... New York ... June 12

Lucie ... New York ... June 16

Continental ... Cardiff ... June 19

Undine ... Liverpool ... June 22

W. G. ... Liverpool ... June 25

Archie ... New York ... June 25

Cairnsair (s.) ... Hamburg via G. G. ... June 28

C. F. Sergeant ... Penang ... July 13

Rosamond (s.) ... Antwerp ... July 16

Great Surgeon ... Cardiff ... July 18

Caronalee ... Cardiff ... July 25

John Currier ... Penarth ... Aug. 6

Anger Head (s.) ... Glasgow ... Aug. 6

China, G. (s.) ... Liverpool ... Aug. 8

Hydriane (s.) ... Antwerp ... Aug. 8

Wilhelm Anton ... Cardiff ... Aug. 14

Klyde (s.) ... Liverpool ... Aug. 16

Moray (s.) ... Glasgow ... Aug. 16

John Knox (s.) ... Glasgow ... Aug. 16

Afghan (s.) ... Glasgow ... Aug. 16

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## INTIMATIONS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE  
The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the autograph signature of Lea and Perrin on a red label. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Wm. W. Lea &amp; Co., Worcester, Mass.

LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE  
Of Grocers and Druggists throughout the world.A. S. WATSON & CO'S  
NEW  
VEGETABLE SEEDS  
AND  
FLOWER SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Both are of the Best Varieties and the kind that do best in China. They are shipped in a manner that ensures their preservation in transit and in three separate parcels. Thus every possible precaution is taken to avoid disappointing Purchasers.

## CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL FLORISTS' SEEDS  
in separate named Varieties  
PANSY, CARNATIONS, PHLOX, PETUNIA, VERBENA, PORTULACA.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 1885.NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued unless otherwise specified.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.DEATH.  
At Andover, near New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 11th of August, Mrs. Eliza Weston Clegg, widow, formerly of Canaan, in her 61st year. [1885]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 3RD, 1885.

The formal ratification of the Chefoo Convention will now shortly take place, and upon that event transpiring several questions which have at various times been warmly discussed will again be re-opened. First in importance we may place the question as to the area of exemption from *lein*. In Section 3 of the Chefoo Convention it is provided that "Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called *Concessions*) at the different ports to preside over the Court is not sufficient. A radical alteration in the rules and constitution of the Court will alone meet the needs of the case, and the Shanghai community should take advantage of the present juncture to forcibly press this on the attention of the British Chargé d'Affaires. They have already presented one memorial with especial reference to the removal of Mr. Giles, and a favourable opportunity now presents itself for following this up with another on the general question.

trade of Pakhoi for 1888, and also in the correspondence a copy of which was sent by Mr. Edward Heron, of Pakhoi, to the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce last year. The Chamber represented to the British Minister at Peking that the grievances noticed by Mr. Heron called for redress. So far, however, no redress appears to have been obtained, but it can hardly be withheld after the Chefoo Convention comes into operation, for under the provision quoted above it will be compulsory on the Chinese to afford the same facilities in the South for the transit trade as are given in the North. It is, in fact, obligatory on them so to do under the Tientsin Treaty; the advantage to be expected under the Chefoo Convention is that rates will be framed rendering future avoidance of the obligation impossible.

The third point to which attention may be appropriately called at the present moment relates to the administration of justice at the open ports and especially in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. In the Chefoo Convention the following passage occurs:— "The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court, but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments. It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamen will write a circular to the Legations inviting the Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamen the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the ports open to trade." In a previous part of the Convention there is a provision for the holding of a similar conference with reference to the establishment of a code of etiquette for official intercourse. Such a conference was held some years ago and the question of etiquette was disposed of, not in a way altogether satisfactory, but still in a way which brought about some improvement in the previously existing conditions. Whether the subject of the administration of justice and the Mixed Court at Shanghai engaged the attention of the conference we are unable to say. If it did, the result never transpired, and certain it is that instead of any improvement being brought about things have gone, from bad to worse, until the Shanghai Mixed Court has become a public scandal in a positive as well as in a negative sense. In forwarding the report on the Mixed Court for last year Mr. P. J. Heron, Consul-General at Shanghai, said: "The imperfection of the rules of the Court has been often noticed, and reform is urgently needed." These words were written before the disgraceful fracas on the bench between Mr. Heron and Mr. Giles and the deadlock which followed. Reform has now become more than ever urgently needed. The mere substitution of one mandarin for another to preside over the Court is not sufficient. A radical alteration in the rules and constitution of the Court will alone meet the needs of the case, and the Shanghai community should take advantage of the present juncture to forcibly press this on the attention of the British Chargé d'Affaires. They have already presented one memorial with especial reference to the removal of Mr. Giles, and a favourable opportunity now presents itself for following this up with another on the general question.

The American paddle gunboat *Monocacy*, Commander Higginson, left yesterday afternoon for Canton.

The P. and O. steamer *Hyderabad*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore for this port at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The British steamers *Narcissus* and *Compton* went over to the Kowloon docks and the British steamer *Lido* to the Cosmopolitan dock yesterday.

The ironclad frigate *Turkman*, Captain Duane, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rienier, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

We would remind our readers of the extension of the steamship *Homeric* to Macao to-morrow morning. She leaves here at 8 a.m. and will leave Macao on her return trip at 10 p.m.

The daily brought by Mr. Lebey, general in the employment of the P. and O. Company in this port, against Mr. C. H. Heron, the *Hornbeam*, for damages for injuries sustained from being hit by a bullet belonging to the latter gentleman, is fixed for hearing in the Summary Court next Tuesday.

To-night the *Wessex* will produce Von Suppe's opera "Eococca." The opera was a great success both in Shanghai and Yokohama.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton was held at the Society's office, the Praya, yesterday afternoon. There were present Hon. P. E. Ryrie, Mr. H. H. Hopkins (Director), Hon. W. H. Davis, Mr. Ryrie (Director), Hon. T. Jackson, Mr. Grote, H. C. Cox, A. dos Remedios, H. J. Hutchison, E. E. Dear, E. Burnie, R. Lyall, J. Macgregor, B. J. Ball, Irving, A. Macmillan, A. Hancock, T. M. Dernor, A. Silvers, and N. E. D. (Secretary).

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* is in a position to state that Germany will shortly declare a protectorate over the Marshall Islands, eastward of the Carolines. There are many German trading stations on nine different islands of this Archipelago, the principal of which is Jalti, a German Consulate and trading station. He understands that the British Government will not object to the hoisting of the British flag over the islands.

The Anglo-German agreement, concluded last winter by the Pacific Commission in London, the propounder of German interests in the Carolines and Marshall Islands was expressly admitted, while the special interest of British trade was recognised in the Ellice, Gilbert, and other groups.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES FOR  
TOMORROW.

EVENSUND, SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CATHEDRAL.  
8 a.m.—Parade Service. Morning Prayer and Sermon.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.  
4 p.m.—Evening Service.

PAROCHIAL.  
3 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

St. Stephen's Church.—(All Services in Chinese).  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.  
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Revs. J. B. Ost and Rev. Dr. Yen.

• No Service at Evergreen during October.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LODONG, 1st October.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN  
EASTERN-EUROPE.

Although a peaceful settlement of the Roumanian difficulty is expected, military preparation in Greece and in Bulgaria [Bourgas] and Servia are actively progressing.

The Turkish Government are mobilizing eighty battalions of the Reserve.

The Rev. Dr. E. of Edinburgh, was once ex-

communicated a student as to the classes he attended

He said: "I understand you attend the class for mathematics?" "Yes." "How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student. "Indeed, what are they?" "An inside and an outside." I said the student promptly. "That is a good answer," I said, "but it is not the best." The student was asked to repeat his answer, and I said to him and my much pleasure in thanking you on behalf of him and our directors.

The Arabic organ *Alef* bears from Adel

King John of Abyssinia shows signs of

mental disorder, and that a regency may be

appointed. The majority of his people are

partisans of the Commander-in-Chief. His

Alia.

THE MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY  
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The Mascotte Opera Company opened their new season at the City Hall Theatre on Thursday night under most favourable auspices, there being a very full and most appreciative house, and the performance passing off without a hitch. The opera selected for representation, Offenbach's "Madame Favart," was very suitable for the occasion, as it brought out the entire strength of the company, while it has plenty of fun and gaiety in it, and the music is lively and sparkling. We have already given a sketch of the plot of this opera, which is certainly rather serious as compared with that of most comic operas, and is marked by some glaring inconsistencies as to time, but these are not uncommon in opera buffa, and may be excused where the dialogue and music are good.

The opera was effectively placed on the stage, the dresses and scenery being suitable, and the choruses better than we are accustomed to here. The applause was constant and enthusiastic, and there was a number of encores. Both Miss Daventry and Miss Seymour received an ovation on their first appearance, from old admirers, and several bouquets were thrown on the stage during the evening.

Miss Daventry filled the rôle, and gave a very clever impersonation of the celebrated actress. Her acting was spirited and vivacious throughout, and her rendering of the music very satisfactory. She gave the song "I am such an artless thing" with great artlessness and ingenuity, and elicited an enthusiastic encore, and her rendering of the vocal minor "An old woman's dream" showed genuine ability and dramatic power, and fairly brought down the house. In the duet "One loving kiss" she was also very effective, and had to repeat it. Miss Seymour made an excellent representative of *Suzanne*, and did justice to the music that fell to her share. She was encoraged in the trio and air "This is he," and received frequent and hearty applause all through. Mr. Edward Farley's representation of *Charles Favart*, the dramatist, was a creditable piece of acting on the whole, but he was rather too unimpassioned, and, scarcely we think, did justice to his own abilities. Mr. Vernon Reid acquitted himself very satisfactorily in the rôle of *Hector de Boispreau*, and deservedly earned a large share of applause. The part of that venerable lady-killer the *Marguise de Pontalba* was efficiently sustained by Mr. Chas. Tyrrell, though more might perhaps have been made out of it. The impersonation was, however, mirthless, and gained the decided approval of the audience. Mr. Neil O'Brien gave a spirited delineation of the old *Major de Coignac*, and Mr. Thomas' portrayal of *Biscotin*, the inn-keeper, was a conscientious piece of acting, showing great improvement on past performances. The *Sergeant* was represented by Mr. Jules Malcolm, and he succeeded in extracting the utmost out of a slender part. His ascent of the staircase of the inn when in a state of inspiration caused much amusement, and called for a round of applause. The *Chaplain* and *Postillion* were ably filled by Misses Clara Hubert, B. Thompson, and Stella respectively. The choruses went with a good swing, and the finale of the second act. "Now then, my Marshal Saxe," was particularly effective. The Company were called before the curtain at the close of each act.

Signor Valenza presided at the piano-forte, and played with great skill. A small band, consisting of *Bassoon*, *Flute*, *Clarinet*, and *Violin*, was present and played the overture, and also selections between the acts.

At the close of the last act Mr. Tyrrell stepped before the curtain and addressed the audience on behalf of the company. He said they had given them orders for 500 guineas last year, which arrived in August/September, and October. The defendants failed to take up the goods when they arrived, and disagreed with plaintiffs that the latter should be liable for the damage. The *Postillion* and *Chaplain* were efficiently filled by Misses Clara Hubert, B. Thompson, and Stella respectively. The choruses went with a good swing, and the finale of the second act. "Now then, my Marshal Saxe," was particularly effective. The Company were called before the curtain at the close of each act.

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it. A French missionary has more power; he has the right of corresponding directly with the Chinese authorities. Occasionally a missionary is satisfied that justice is being done to him, where then his host has no power, and the Christian in which case his host often nourishes a grudge, which he will take the first opportunity to wreak. In some cases the missionary is not satisfied, and then the affair is taken cognizance of by French officials, generally in a state complicated with personal details, and the French Government is not the less inclined to support ecclesiastics abroad because it is not always able to do so.

## IMMUNITIES OF CHRISTIANS FROM TAXATION.

Another fertile source of alleged persecution in this province was the action taken by pagan neighbours when a Christian declined to pay the local rates and taxes. In this matter Christian Chinese were fortunate enough to find their spiritual and temporal interests in accord, and had considerable influence in paying the rates, etc., etc., which the Christian considered idolatrous. This question gave so much trouble to the Chinese Government that in 1883 an order was issued by which natives belonging to the Church of Rome in Macau only pay 40 per cent. of the local rates. Referring to me last December — "It's pay your dues to your government, but if you don't like it, pay the French, who are your friends, and the French will pay the rest of the Emperor, qui permet de donner cette paix pour l'entretien des églises et des oratoires respectifs de chaque Christifiant." I hardly think the whole 60 per cent. saved goes to the "Caissé" of the Mission.

## ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

The attitude of the people here towards Christianity is, on the whole, friendly. This is owing to the number of Chinese who have travelled and the knowledge of Europeans. Still it would be rash to predict that they will never arise in one of those fits of fanaticism to which the Chinese are liable, and that such fanaticism will never be directed against Christians and their teachers. The danger is, however, too remote for practical politics, all that is necessary is to keep the Chinese in a state of constant alarm for premonitory symptoms and prompt dealing with anonymous plotters and with ill-disposed persons who foment such fanaticism by spreading calumnies.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would venture to submit that, whatever may be our opinion as to the historic accuracy of the Christian narrative, whatever our opinion as to the spiritual value of the degrees of Christian Churchmen — and there can be no doubt that the Christian morality is infinitely higher than any system of morality with which the Chinese are acquainted, and that Christian education, both Roman and Protestant, tends to raise the Chinese to a higher intellectual level than they have hitherto attained — that, correlated with this higher intellectual level, there is a greater desire for comfort and luxury, and consequently extended commerce. The labours of the missionaries indirectly benefit our merchants, manufacturers, and artisans. I further believe that, partly owing to the syncretic action of the Christian principles disseminated by the missionaries, the tone of morality among the Chinese people has during the last twenty years perceptibly attained a higher platform: and that the increase may be attributed to the improved patriotic spirit and greater solicitude for the welfare of the people now to be found among the officials.

(S.D.) CHRISTOPHER THOMAS GARDNER.

Newchwang, March 15, 1883.

1. This privilege has not been extended to the Protestant Christians. Two other privileges possessed by the Roman Catholics, not possessed by the others, are the right of direct communication with their official, and the right of possessing landed property in the interior. I have not asked that these privileges should be extended to my fellow converts, but converts, according to a Council, should be given the same privileges for which my Government has stipulated, and should refrain from asking for privileges on the ground of discrimination, claim, and insist, or be asked to do so, by any other converts, who have privileges above mentioned, no such orders have been received. The absence of such orders makes it easier to make a general statement of the local advantages and disadvantages of the various missions. The Chinese are the most numerous in the country, and affect the Chinese the most.

2. The Chinese have obtained many direct advantages from the labours of Christian missionaries, among which are the following: — astronomy, mathematics, medicine, navigation, etc., etc. The improved modes of agriculture, especially of fruit trees, the arts of "clothesmaking," "tailored" wool, spinning, weaving, etc., etc. The tea-hut in a new and important industry of the Fukien province.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 2nd October.

URGENT.

Quotations are —

Malwa (New).....\$325 to \$335 per picul, free

Malwa (Old).....\$345 to \$355 per picul, all-in.

Petna (New).....\$305 per cattie.

Bearna (New).....575

Bearna (Old).....540 nom.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON — Telegraphic Transfer.....\$358

Bank Bills, 1 month's sight.....\$358

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight.....\$358

Cash, at 1 month's sight.....\$362

Overnight Bills, at 4 month's

sight.....\$361

On PARIS —

Bank Bills, on demand.....\$37

Bank Bills, at 1 month's sight.....\$45

Bank Bills, on demand.....\$41

Credit, 61 days' sight.....\$32

On BOMBAY —

Telegraphic Transfer.....\$283

Bank on demand.....\$283

On CALCUTTA —

Telegraphic Transfer.....\$283

Bank on demand.....\$283

On BANGKOK —

Bank at sight.....\$74

Private, 30 days' sight.....\$74

On HONGKONG —

Telegraphic Transfer.....\$283

Bank on demand.....\$283

On SHANGHAI —

Quotations are —

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—160 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$450 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$60 per share.

North China Insurance—Ths. 300 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance—Ths. 122 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ths. 145 per share.

Canaria Insurance Office, Limited—\$325 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$372 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$74 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$4 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co's Shares—\$32 per share premium.

Ind' China Steam Navigation Co's Shares—17 per cent. discount.

China and Japan Steamship Company, Limited—10 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$315 per share, or div.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium nominal.

Luzon and Mindanao Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$167 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—120 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Ths. 12 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$61 per share.

131—3 H. J. Izard, Pat. Med. Vendor.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co, Limited—Par.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent.

Primum.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent.

Primum.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.

Primum.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Macau, Patagon & Co's Register.

October 2nd.

Temperature—10° F.

Humidity—88

Wind—51

Clouds—74

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—75

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—74

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—73

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—72

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—71

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—70

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

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Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

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Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

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Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—39

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—38

Humidity—10° F. (Wet bulb)

Temperature—37

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## EXTRACT.

THE INDIAN EMPEROR.—A CHIEF FROM AN INDIAN WIFE.  
My Forest Derv, my Bachelor loves—travelled;  
We may not meet to-morrow—who can tell?  
What mighty ill shall our little hands?  
Or what you'll suffer from the white man's hand?  
Here is your knife. I thought I was bound for you,  
No resolute bison calls for it to-day;  
No hide of prairie cattle will it tame—

The plains are bare—it seeks a nobler game;  
"Will drink the life-blood of a soldier host."  
Go—ride and strike—no matter what the cost.  
Yet stay. Revolt not at the Unto-Jock.  
Not take revenge upon this strapping pack.  
Of white-faced warriors, marching west to quell  
Our fallen tribe that rises to rebel.  
They all are young, and勇敢, and good;  
Curse to the wind that spills their hairless blood!  
Curse to the fate that brought them from the east  
To be our chiefs—to make our nation last.  
That breathes the air of this vast continent.  
Still, our new rule and council is well meant.  
But they forget we Indians owned the land  
From ocean unto ocean; that they stand  
Upon a soil that contains a nation.

We are sole kings, and our right alone.  
They never think how they would feel to-day.

If some great nation came from far away;  
Wresting our country from their helpless brave,  
Giving what they gave us—but war, and grave.  
Then go, and strike for liberty and life.

And bring back honour to your Indian wife.

Who pitied my poor love and agony?

What white-robed priest prays for your safety here.

As a priest is said for every votive.

That well the ranks that Canada sends out!

WEI prays for victory for the India scion!

Who prays for our nation lying low?

None—therefore take your tomahawk and go.

My heart may break and burst into its core.

Yet I am strong to bid you go to war.

But stay. My heart is not the only one.

That drives the loss of husband and son.

Tank of the mothers o'er the inland seas;

One ploughs her God to guard some sweet-faced child.

That marches toward the north-west wild.

The other prays to shield her youth from harm.

To strengthen his young, proud splitted arm.

As, how her white face quivers, thus to think.

Your tomahawk is his best blood will drink.

She never thinks of my wild, aching breast.

Not dreams of your dark face and eagle crest.

Endangered by a thousand rifle shafts.

My heart the target, if my warrior falls.

Or! onward!—I hesitate not more.

Go forth—and win the glories of the war.

Or! heart o'er fraught—O! nation lying low—

God, and fair Canada have will'd it so.

PAUL JOHNSON, in the Toronto Week.

THE ARAB HORSE TRADE.

A correspondent writing from Baghdad to the *Silk Gazette*, says—There is a talk of stricter measures to be employed for preventing the exportation of horses, which are now smuggled out of the country to Moabum. The trade is forbidden with the usual short-sighted policy of the Turks. If measures in prospect are carried out, decent Arabs are likely to be still more scarce in Bombay, although the dealers complain they cannot sell at any price in the present over-stocked state of the market. That, however, is a matter between their own conscience and the customer. It is certain that before the prohibition was in force good horses were more plentiful and cheap in Bagdad than they are now. Those famous breeders, the Shammar Bedouin, have the same talk to sell. I was a guest in their black tents away in the desert in the upper Tigris only recently. They complain of deterioration, and are more and more reluctantly to part with scions of a good strain. When I left the Shammar's old Farah Pasha, the chief, had just given orders for a start to their summer quarters on the Khabur. Some hundreds of black tents disappeared as if by magic, sickles and hawks were collected and started off in droves with much shouting and yelling, immense droves of camels moved restlessly about groaning under their loads and under the process of being loaded; there is much fuss about getting the women into their huge cages on camel-back with all that impedimenta of babies and the household pots and pans. Last of all the huge tent of the chief is pulled down almost over our heads as we drink a parting cup of coffee and smoke a last pipe; the negro slaves, black as midnight, bustle about and get the horses safely stabled away in the fore-mentioned camel-cages which look like huge boats balanced by the middle. On horse-back, or camel-back, or foot, straggling along here and there in groups, in families or singly, mingled with droves and flocks and herds in strange confusion, the great tribe starts on its journey and files in long procession across the green boundless desert. There is many a worse lot than that of the far-dwelling Bedouin of the desert I think as I ride off in the opposite direction, and exchange salutations and a little wild chaff with the last stragglers (chiefly women) of the procession.

HISTORY OF THE WINTER PALACE.

The *Times* France, which has been publishing a series of articles on the palaces of Russia, gives the following interesting account of the Winter Palace—“This Palace, although constructed by the Empress Elizabeth, was not completed until Peter III ascended the throne, and the square in front of it was still covered with the shape and hate of the workmen. Heaps of stone, bricks, and rubbish obstructed the approach to the Palace. In order to clear the place Baron Korti, who then filled the post of Chief of Police at St. Petersburg, proposed to the Emperor to give permission to the poorer inhabitants to carry away these useless materials. The plan pleased the Emperor, and orders were immediately given to carry it out. The Emperor witnessed from his windows the operation, which was completed by the evening. The Emperor on installing himself in his new palace occupied the part looking on to the square in the corner of the Millionnaire. This portion of the palace bore the name of the King of Prussia's apartment. The occupation of the palace was accompanied by no extraordinary ceremony. The rooms occupied by Peter had been decorated by the architect Tchekovskiy, a pupil of Rastrelli, and the flowered and gilded cornices were brought from Italy. Peter's boudoir was in the extreme wing, and beside it was his library. Above the entrance door he caused a gallery to be constructed which he turned into his working cabinet and furnished at a cost of more than 3,500 rubles. The Empress Catherine, however, was the celebrated amateur. The total outlay up to 1763 was estimated at 2,622,020 rubles, or about £400,000. The principal director of the works in the interior was the celebrated amateur Jean Betsky. In 1767 the annex of the palace destined to be the Hermitage was commenced, the architect Delamotte being instructed with its execution. This building, oblong in shape, extended from the Millionnaire to the Quay. Four years later a second building was erected on a plan of the architect Felsen. In 1780 several fresh wings were added, and the Emperor ordered the architect Guarini to build a theatre which was at the latest to be com-

pleted by August, 1784. The same architect erected the arch connecting the Hermitage with the theatre, and with the part of the palace containing the Raphael galleries. In 1786 the marble gallery containing the Hall of St. George and the Throne room was commenced, and in 1794 a superb throne was placed in the former. This throne was the masterpiece of the architect Starov.”

## A STAGE ON FIRE.

The little comedy went remarkably well. The very superlative did their duty; and as to Adelio, Balon, one could tell, without knowing her history, that she was no neophyte. She had spirit and pathos as well as vivacity, and as the melodramatic which she was acting called forth all these varied qualities, she elicited laughter and cheers from her easily-satisfied country audience. The upholstery was certainly somewhat ridiculous, and the shifting of the ill-painted scenes left much to be desired. But this only amused us the more. We were ready to make excuses for all provincial deficiencies, and to condone all minor defects as we listened to the actress, whose impersonation of tender effusion and passionate fervour reached its highest pitch in a scene which was intended to be of picturesque horror. This scene represented a burning cottage, in which lurid tongues of fire were darting from the roof, and in which the heroine, ascending a ladder, attempted to rescue a mother and a child who made a pathetic appeal to passers-by, most of whom were too cowardly to help. It was intended to be a village scene, with no firemen near at hand, and the stolid nature of the country bumpkin was to be illustrated by a certain Hodge, who was gallant enough to hold a ladder, but would not venture his precious head into closer contact with the flames. “Now for the richest thing of all—Black-quay scene painter's representation of a fire,” whispered my facetious friend, nudging me, as a piece of orange-coloured drapery, draped by some yellow muslin, was beginning to exhibit queer contortions at the chimneys and the roof. In another moment I heard him say with muffled breath, “By Jove, that is not bad!” My eyes followed the direction of his, and stood still. A current of air, from some unlucky mistake in the arrangements, must have blown the yellow drapery until a part of it had come in contact with gas jets which were intended to illuminate the background. I said not a word, remembering that a panic was at all cost to be avoided. But meanwhile those were real flames which were ascending from the chimneys, and it could only be a question of time before those flames reached the window. A woman's hysterical cry—long, loud, heart-thrilling, and curling the blood with horror—rang through the house. It came from the mother who was holding the infant. But it caused no alarm among the audience, who looked upon it as a wonderful feat of realism in the programme. In another moment the theatre rang with plaudits, for the actress who had hastily rescued the child returned with marvellous rapidity for the screaming mother, and dragged her in a dead faint to the foot of the ladder. It must have been a marvellous effort on the part of a fragile girl, whose figure was lithe and slender. I could see how she tottered under the weight and almost fell into the arms of the terrified Hodge, as both let the woman lie in a real swoon at the foot of the ladder. The woman had no name.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—“MORNING STAR.”  
Run daily as a Ferry boat between PRINCE'S WHARF and TSM-TSAI-TSUI for the following hours—The Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1885.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS AND PORTIONS of different sizes taken daily.

## INTIMATIONS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.  
Wine Shippers  
OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,  
MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—  
MRS. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Hongkong  
SIEMSEN & CO., and  
LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the items consigned to them by this well-known firm.

CLARET'S, Mouton, Larose, St. Julian, &c.  
in Quarts & Pint.

SHERRY, Selected White Seal and Amorous.

MANZANILLA.

These Sherry are also shipped in Jars.

INVALID'S PORT WINE—recommended.

SCOTCH WHISKY, from full cask.

IRISH WHISKY—the best.

GENUINE COGNAC of several qualities distinguished by number of \* \* \*.

Prices and List of other items on application to either of the above Firms.

[212]

To maintain the high standard quality that our well known FOUR STAR COGNAC has for many years been celebrated for we regret that our friends in Hongkong, owing to depreciation of Silver, cannot offer for less than £100.00 per h.p. to restore us. We understand that British Standard China would prefer that we should maintain the reputation for excellence that our Brandy has earned. Our FOUR STAR quality is held by our esteemed friends MRS. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. and MRS. SIEMSEN & CO. for Sale, who also have to offer several Wines of our Shipping.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAHHER.

STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,  
BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL LANE,  
HONGKONG.

Has a LARGER CHOICE and more COMPLETE  
COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other  
in Europe, the quality of which are only  
to be purchased at his Studio or MRS.  
KEELY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence  
and High Finish, painted under careful  
Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS AND  
PORTIONS of different sizes taken daily.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—“MORNING STAR.”

Run daily as a Ferry boat between PRINCE'S WHARF and TSM-TSAI-TSUI for the following hours—The Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1885.

WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.

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